

History in Rhyme

Mary Russell Gardner

E

178

.9

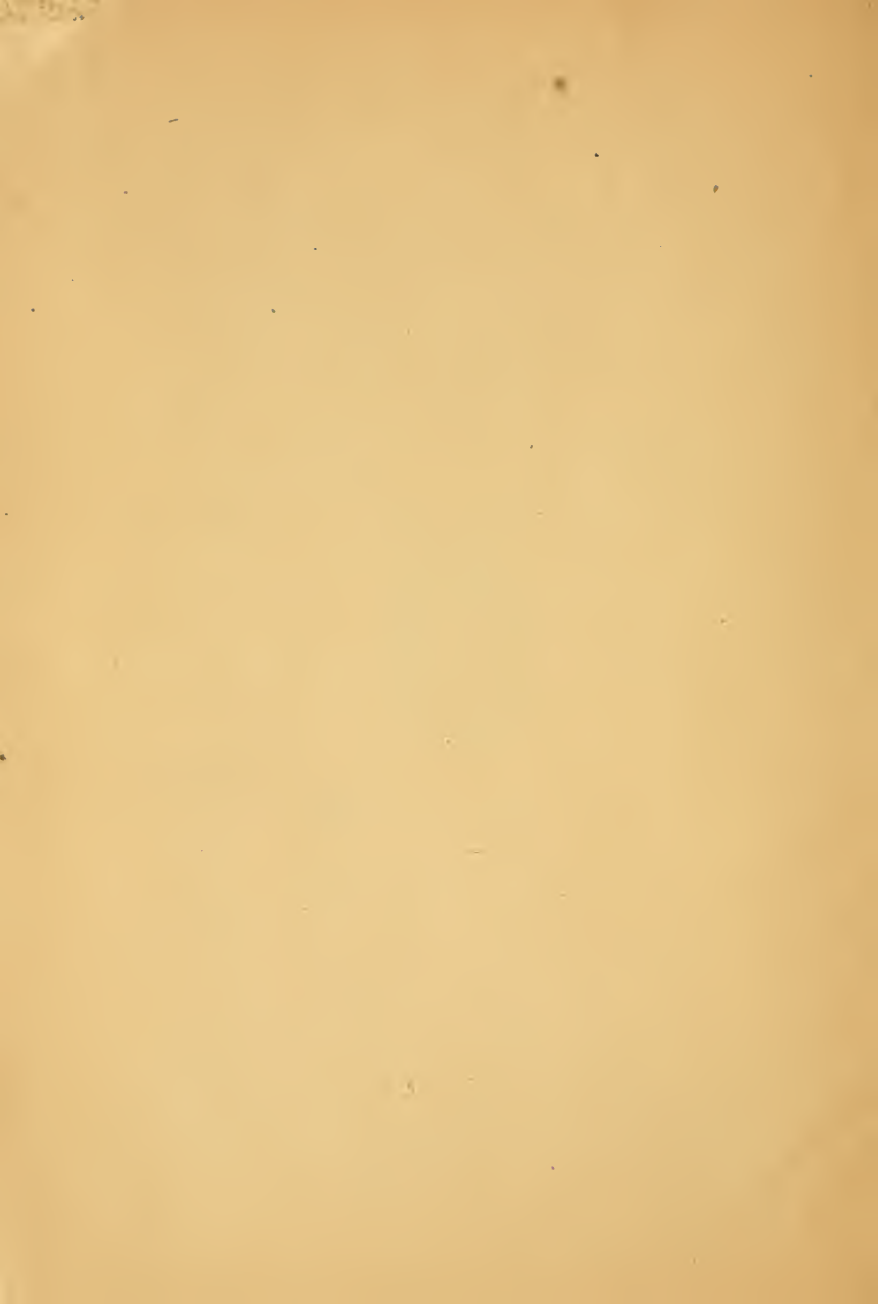
.G3

United States



Class _____

Book _____





AMERICAN HISTORY

IN RHYME.

Gardner, Mrs BY *(Russell)*
MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER,

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

607 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

1887.

E 178
9
G 3

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1884, by
MARY RUSSELL GARDNER,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

COLUMBIA PRESS,
821 Sixth Avenue, New York.

PREFACE.

In response to the numerous requests for the History of the United States in Rhyme, this portion appears. It will constitute the first part, and the second will be published as soon as it is ready.

The American history has been treated differently from those of England and France. I have tried to make the narrative somewhat interesting, while preserving that conciseness which would adapt it to memorizing. My labor will be sufficiently rewarded, if this outcome of it receive as kindly a welcome as that which has greeted my previous efforts. Any suggestions from teachers and others, which are designed to help me in adapting my works to the use of young people, will be gratefully acknowledged.

MARY RUSSELL GARDNER.





HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RHYME.

DISCOVERIES.

[N searching for a pathway west,
To shores of rich and far Cathay,
Columbus, on his fruitless quest,
To our West Indies found his way.
In fourteen hundred ninety-two,
He brought our glorious land to view.
Our country, which should bear his name,
Was called America, from one,
Vespucius, who obtained the fame
For what Columbus first had done.

Discovery of
America by
Christopher
Columbus,
Oct. 12, 1492.

John Cabot next, came o'er the sea ;
Found Labrador, and, then, his son
Sebastian, sailing southerly,
Virginia for England won.

John Cabot,
1497.
Sebastian
Cabot,
1498.

Poncé-de-Léon, 1512. Poncé-de-Léon held as truth
 The news that here a fountain flowed
 Whose waters gave perennial youth.
 He came ; on Florida bestowed
 Its name, from flowers with which it glowed.

Balboa, 1512. Balboa was the first to see
 The broad Pacific's boundless tide ;

De Soto, 1539-41. And Mississippi's waters free
 Hid all De Soto's stubborn pride.

Cortez, 1519-21. The splendor of the Aztec race
 The Spanish Cortez sweeps away ;
 And slavery and blood replace
 The pomp of Montezuma's sway.

Magellan, 1520. Around the world Magellan went ;
 And France, new countries to explore,
 Verrazzano, 1524. The hardy Verrazzano sent,
 Who cruised about our eastern shore.

James Cartier, 1534-35. James Cartier reached Newfoundland ;
 St. Lawrence Gulf, and River, traced ;
 Named Mont Réal for prospect grand,
 By mountain, wood and water graced.

Ribault, 1562. French Huguenots, by Ribaut led,
 In Carolina shelter sought :

A part the irksome woodland fled,
While others hostile Spaniards fought.

In fifteen hundred sixty-five,
Melendez, at St. Augustine,
Had caused a colony to thrive,
And here our oldest town is seen.

Melendez.
1565.

The fearless Frobisher set out
To find a passage to Cathay,
By an untried, north-western route ;
And claimed for England Baffin's Bay.

Frobisher.
1576.

Sir Francis Drake, on his long cruise,
Sails southward, through Magellan Strait ;
Pacific's broad expanse he views,
And ploughs it to the "Golden Gate."
A westward passage home is found,
And, thus, he goes the world around.

Sir Francis
Drake,
1578-80.

In fifteen hundred eighty-four,
Sir Walter Raleigh's ships are seen ;
And Carolina's verdant shore
Is named Virginia, for the Queen.
He colonized, without success :
All perished in the wilderness.

Sir Walter
Raleigh,
1583-87.

Quebec was founded by Champlain :
 Champlain, And, where St. Lawrence River flowed,
 1608. And spread fair Acadie's domain,
 The Frenchmen settled their abode.

Cape Cod by Gosnold was descried,
 Gosnold, In steering straight across the sea.
 1602. In sixteen nine, bold Hudson tried
 Henry Hud- To sail for China, northerly.
 son, A noble river bears his name ;
 1609. A bay, the monument and tomb
 Of him, the mariner of fame,
 Who met, alas, an unknown doom.





VIRGINIA.

IN sixteen-six, King James divides,
Between two rival companies,
From where the Cape Fear River glides
To Maine's remote extremities.
The Plymouth men have northern parts,
And Londoners the southern share.
At Jamestown, Captain Newport starts
A colony, which flourished there.
In sixteen hundred seven, were sent
The first whose stay was permanent.

But half the emigrants survived
The summer's heat and pestilence.
Their courage prudent Smith revived,
And won the red man's confidence.
Fair Pocahontas saved his life,
And dread Powhatan ceased from strife.
In sixteen nine, came "Starving Time ;"

James I.
grants a vast
territory to
the Plymouth
Company
and the
London Com-
pany,
1606.

Jamestown
founded,
1607.

John Smith,
1607-1609.

And, when the settlers, sore dismayed,
 Resolved to flee the wretched clime,
 Lord Delaware their purpose stayed :
 His ministration, firm and wise,
 Promoted peace and enterprise.

Lord Dela-
 ware,
 June 1610.

At first, each English settlement
 Had been by English law sustained ;
 In Yeardley's time, the government
 By an Assembly was maintained ;
 A legislature, then, was named,
 And written Constitution framed.

First legisla-
 tive body
 ever assem-
 bled in
 America,
 June 28, 1619.

In sixteen nineteen—fateful year—
 The negro captives first appear.
 Three winters passed : when spring awoke,
 The Indian on the war-path broke,
 And, in one day of furious fray,
 Wreaked vengeance on his helpless prey.
 In mass the colonists arose,
 And hunted down their stealthy foes.

Massacre by
 the Indians,
 March, 1622.

The London
 Company
 loses its
 Charter,
 1624.

Virginia a
 Royal Prov-
 ince,
 She opposes
 the Naviga-
 tion Act.

The London Company suppressed,
 King James appoints a governor.
 When Charles the Martyr is at rest

The "Old Dominion" threatens war.
 From Cromwell, who enforces peace,
 The "Restoration" brings release.
 A "Great Rebellion" rends the land,—
 By young, audacious Bacon planned.
 He dies; and, though is lost the fight
 For civil liberty and right,
 A hundred years shall bring again
 The call to break oppression's chain.

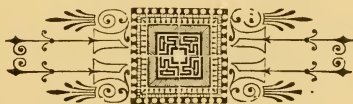
Cromwell
 compells obe-
 dience,

Charles II.
 1660, restored
 the royal
 governor.

Rebellion of
 Nathaniel Ba-
 con, 1676.

Virginia be-
 comes a pro-
 prietary gov-
 ernment.

In 1684 it is a
 Royal Pro-
 vince.





NEW ENGLAND.

Settlement of
Plymouth
1620.

[N sixteen twenty, came to land,
On Massachusetts' wintry shore,
The Mayflower's earnest pilgrim band,
Who Freedom's sacred banner bore.
At home tormented and oppressed,
They here found liberty and rest.

John Carver,

John Carver, as the governor,
Gave lawful right to every man.

Miles Stan-
dish.

Miles Standish was the chief in war,
Against the ambushed Indian.
Through cold, disease and poverty
The Pilgrim ranks, ere spring, decrease :

Treaty of
Peace with
Massasoit, 1621.

With Massasoit, their firm ally,
They smoke the calumet of peace.

Salem
founded,
1628.

To Salem, sixteen twenty-eight,
Come Puritans, with Endicott.
In sixteen thirty, emigrate

Those who with Winthrop cast their lot.
 Foundations of a state they lay
 On shores of Massachusetts' Bay.

Massachu-
 sett's Bay
 Colony found-
 ed, 1630.

The banished Roger Williams founds
 Rhode Island State, at Providence.
 Anne Hutchinson God's will expounds :
 The Quakers suffer violence.

Rhode Island
 founded,
 1636.

At Windsor, Hartford, Weathersfield
 And Saybrook, Puritans arrive.
 The Dutch to English settlers yield.
 Connecticut's beginnings thrive.
 The men who at New Haven bide,
 Accept the Bible as their guide.
 The colonies consolidate,
 And go to form the "Nutmeg State."

Foundation
 of Connecti-
 cut Colony by
 emigration
 from Massa-
 chusetts, 1635.
 Saybrook fort
 built by John
 Winthrop,
 1635.

Foundation
 of New Haven
 under Daven-
 port and
 Eaton, 1638.
 Union of
 Connecticut
 and New
 Haven, 1665.

Enraged, the native Pequot sees
 The pale-faced stranger in the land :
 In hostile camp he perishes,
 Destroyed by Mason's flaming brand.

The Pequot
 War, 1637.

In sixteen hundred forty-three,
 For mutual help and sympathy,

Union of the
New England
Colonies,
1343.

For aid in council and in fight,
New England colonies unite.

King Philip's
War,
1675.

King Philip, son of Massasoit,
With Narraganset braves allied,
In many a bloody, fierce exploit
Spreads desolation far and wide.
Through Massachusetts, east to Maine,
Sweeps on the deadly hurricane.

Brave Winslow, Turner, Holyoke, chase
The savage to his hiding place ;
And Pokanoket's chieftain dies,—
To treachery a sacrifice.
In forest, field and hunting-ground,
No more the dusky race is found.

Cromwell,
1649-59.

New England holds from Cromwell's hands
A freedom ample and secure.

Charles II.
1660-85.
The Forfeiture of the
Charter,
1684.

Of Massachusetts Charles demands
Her precious Charter's forfeiture ;
And servile Parliament enacts
The odious " Navigation Acts,"

James II.
makes New
England a
Royal Province, with Sir
Edmund Andros as President, 1686.

King James's arbitrary rule
In Andros finds a fitting tool.
New England, royal province now,

To her first governor must bow.
 Connecticut endures the yoke,
 But hides her Charter in the "Oak."

Oct. 1687.

In sixteen hundred eighty-eight,
 When comes King William's glorious reign,
 And Andros falls from high estate,
 New England has her rights again.
 Though royal governors are named,
 The laws are by the people framed.

New England
 regains her
 liberties,
 May, 1689.

Massachu-
 setts a Royal
 Province un-
 til the
 Revolution.





MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Territory
between the
Merrimac
and the Ken-
nebec, given
by the council
of Plymouth
to Sir Ferdin-
and Gorges
and John
Mason, 1622.

[N sixteen hundred and twenty-three,
By Gorges and Mason in company,
Are settlements made, in the desolate tract
'Twixt the Kennebec and the Merrimac.
As stations for fishing, in humble guise,
The townships of Portsmouth and Dover
arise.

Proprietors
divide their
dominions,
1629.

The claims are divided: New Hampshire's domain
Is given to Mason, while Gorges has Maine.
His right Massachusetts by purchase acquires;
But, in eighteen and twenty, the union expires.
With its southerly neighbor New Hampshire
thrice wed ;

1642-1690-1698.

And, when of Old England George Second was
head,

New Hamp-
shire a Royal
Province, 1741.

The people receiving a rule of his own,
As a colony royal the province was known.



NEW YORK.

[N sixteen hundred twenty-three,
 The Dutch West India Company
 To Hudson's Land send out Walloons:
 Estates are granted to Patroons.
 Some at New Amsterdam remain;
 Some at Fort Orange homes obtain;
 While, trapped by Minuet's crafty guile,
 The red men sell Manhattan Isle.

Settlement of
New Amsterdam,
1626.

Fort Orange
built near
Albany, 1615.

Peter Minuet
buys Manhattan
Island for
\$24.00.

When Kieft contrrolls New Netherland,
 The Indians war with bloody hand.
 Rash Stuyvesant brings tumbling down
 The "jewel of the Swedish crown."
 His flag, from sixteen sixty-four,
 O'er fair Manhattan floats no more.
 The Holland rule is overthrown,
 And James of York secures his own.

Indian War,
1640.

Gov. Stuyvesant
subdues
the colony of
New Sweden,
1655.

James, Duke
of York, con-
quers New
Netherland,
1664.

Reconquest,
by the Dutch
1672.

Then nine unsettled years ensue.

The Dutch tri-color flaunts anew,

New Nether-
land con-
quered by
England and
called New
York, 1674.

In seventy-three ; but England's sway,

In seventy-four, returns to stay.

Gov. Andros,
1674.

Despotic Andros, governor,

The people utterly abhor :

Gov. Dongan,
1683.

But Dongan gives, to their content,

A democratic government.

James II.
annexes New
York to New
England, 1685.

When James is king, he steals their rights,

New England and New York unites.

With William dawns a brighter day,—

King William
dissolves the
union, 1688.

The bonds of union fall away ;

Gov. Nichol-
son escapes
to England.

New England rises, in her might ;

New York sees Nicholson in flight ;

Leisler, provi-
sional gover-
nor, tried as a
usurper, con-
demned by

And Leisler, hero of the hour,

Usurps an autocratic power ;

Gov. Slough-
ter and
hanged, May
16, 1691.

For treason meets a bitter fate,

When Sloughter wields the rod of state.

Struggles of
the people
with the royal
governors.

Each needy, greedy governor

Is with the colony at war,—

Th' Assembly struggling to be free

From kings, and all their tyranny.

But naught can stay the happy day,

When king and crown shall topple down,
 And freedom's bullets moulded be
 From prostrate "leaden majesty."

NEW JERSEY.

[N sixty-four, two nobles share
 From Hudson to the Delaware.
 West Jersey haughty Berkley gets;
 The eastern half is Cartaret's.
 The province falls, by purchase-right,
 To William Penn and other Friends:
 New Jersey and New York unite,
 In seventeen two; their union ends,
 When Morris, seventeen thirty-eight,
 Rules Jersey as a separate state.

During the Revolution the statue of George III., in New York city, was overthrown and made into bullets.

The region between the Hudson and the Delaware granted by the Duke of York to Lord Berkley and Sir George Cartaret, 1664.

The Proprietors surrender their rights of government to the English crown (1702), and the whole of New Jersey is united with New York under one governor, but with a separate assembly. Union lasts till 1738, when New Jersey is set apart as a distinct Royal Province.





PENNSYLVANIA.

Grant of
Pennsylvania
to William
Penn, March
4, 1681.

O’ER the land, which is, now, Pennsylvania’s
domain,

The good William Penn was appointed a lord ;
The peaceable Friends, in a covenant chain,
With the “sons of the wilderness” lived in accord.
Where the waves of the Schuylkill and Delaware
meet,

1683.

Philadelphia rose from a forest retreat.
Dutch, English and Germans and Quakers and
Swedes,

After 1718,
Pennsylvania
governed by
the three sons
of Penn until
the American
Revolution.

The waifs of all nations, the men of all creeds,
Were welcomed by Penn, and invited to share
In the blessings of liberty, free as the air.

DELAWARE.

First settle-
ment in Dela-
ware made by
the Swedes,
1638.

A colony of Swedes and Finns
The State of Delaware begins.

Their claim New Amsterdam denies,

And carries off the conquered prize.
 Then James of York is sovereign,
 But sells his patent right to Penn.
 For twenty years, the province lies
 In Pennsylvania's boundaries ;
 And, though, in seventeen hundred three,
 On separation they agree,
 Until the Revolution War,
 They have a common governor.

Their settle-
 ments con-
 quered by the
 Dutch, 1655,
 and ceded to
 the English,
 1664.

Delaware
 constitutes
 the three
 lower coun-
 ties of Penn-
 sylvania.

Pennsylvania
 and Delaware
 separated
 (1703), retain-
 ing the same
 governor, but
 each having
 its own as-
 sembly.

MARYLAND.

AS a refuge for Catholics, Lord Baltimore
 Had a grant from King James on the
 Chesapeake shore ;
 And Maryland's liberal charter insured
 Provisions, which absolute freedom secured.
 Though at peace lived its settlers from Indian
 foes,
 From jealous Virginia dangers arose.
 By the hot headed Clayborne rebellion was
 brewed,
 And Puritan bigots fierce quarrels renewed.
 King William suspends the control of the lords,

Sir George
 Calvert (Lord
 Baltimore)
 founder of
 Maryland.
 First settle-
 ment made,
 1634.

Clayborne's
 Rebellion,
 1635.

Maryland a
 Royal Prov-
 ince, 1691.

The fourth
Lord Balti-
more re-
covers the
government,
1715. Mary-
land remains
under his ad-
ministration,
until the
Revolution.

And the rule of the crown to the province accords
George First reinstated the Protestant heir,—
No citizen rights could the Catholics share.
Surveys made by Mason and Dixon define
Pennsylvania's contested south boundary line.

THE CAROLINAS.

Where, led by Raleigh and Ribaut
On Carolina's shore,
The English and the Huguenot
Had perished, years before.

Grant of
Carolina to
the Earl of
Clarendon
and associ-
ates, 1663.

In sixteen hundred sixty-three,
In Charles the Second's reign,
He gave a noble company
The rich and vast domain.

Cape Fear and Albermarle begin,—
Two central colonies.

Charlestown
founded, 1670.

Amid her groves of jessamine
The walls of Charleston rise.

The dis-
couraged pro-
prietors cede
their right of
government
to the crown,
1729.

John Locke's "Grand Model" could not bind
A people proud and free :
In twenty-nine, the Lords resigned
The restless colony.

King George, who bought their vested right,
 The province cut in two;
 And Carolinas, North and South,
 In wealth and beauty grew.

Division into
 North and
 South Caro-
 lina by
 George II.
 They remain
 Royal Prov-
 inces, until the
 Revolution.

GEORGIA.

FOR England's debtors, helpless, prison bound,
 The poor and the distressed, in southern
 wild,

Lord Oglethorpe a safe asylum found,
 And planted Georgia, England's youngest child.

Georgia
 planted by
 James Ogle-
 thorpe, 1732.

A bulwark of defense from Spanish foes
 This frontier outpost of the South arose.

He settled
 at Savannah,
 1733.

Here plaided Highlander and meek Moravian
 strayed,

And Whitfield and the Wesleys preached and
 prayed.

The trustee rule becoming burdensome,
 King George, in fifty-two, the province gave—
 A royal governor, Jamaica rum,
 A free Assembly and the negro slave.

The trustees
 surrender
 their patent
 to George II.,
 1752.

Georgia a
 Royal Prov-
 ince, till the
 Revolution.



INTER-COLONIAL WARS.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

1689-1697.

King Wil-
liam's War
with the
French,

The colonies
in America
take up the
quarrel.

French and
Indians from
Canada fall
upon the
frontier town
of Schene-
ctady.

IN sixteen hundred and eighty-nine,
A spark from Europe blew over the sea :
It kindled the bloody King William's War,
And lighted the flames of Schenectady.
At the dead of night, while the sentinel slept,
And all was still in the little town,
On their gliding snow-shoes, soft and fleet,
Came the French and Indians stealing down.
Shrill sounded the war-whoop, all ran for their
lives,
Women shrieked for their children, men fought
for their wives.
Through the glooms of the forest some threaded
their way,
And death reigned alone, at the break of the day.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth, New York, Attacks by
the colonists
on the
French.
 United to punish their merciless foes :
 Phipps captured Port Royal and threatened
 Quebec,
 But the treaty of Ryswick brought peace and Treaty of
Ryswick, 1697.
 repose.

WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION,
 OR
 QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.
 1702-1713.

[N seventeen hundred and two, anew,
 France, England, and Spain are a fighting, French and
Indians from
Canada at-
tack the
frontier town
of Deerfield.
 And all the New England frontier is in fear,
 For De Rouville his torch is a lighting,
 White and red fiends together,
 In war paint and feather,
 Wake Deerfield, fast sleeping, to wailing and
 weeping.

From the "Nest of the Hornets" the Frenchman Port Royal
taken from
the French
and named
Annapolis.
 is shaken,
 And from Anne, its new name, Annapolis taken.
 Of Canada England would fain be the master,
 But her second attempt ends in wreck and
 disaster:

Peace of
Utrecht, 1713.

By the peace of Utrecht, which ended the war,
Nova Scotia came to her, and bleak Labrador.

KING GEORGE'S WAR.

1744-1748.

A war be-
tween Eng-
land and
France
extends to the
colonies

THERE'S a lull of a score and a half of years;
Then the gathering storm clouds lower,
And the War of King George, in forty-four,
Proves the colonies' growing power.

Capture of
Louisburg by
the English
and colonial
troops.

Right merrily ring the Boston bells,
When, on Louisburg's moated wall,
The crimsoned Cross of St. George goes up,
And the Bourbon lilies fall.

But bitter the shame, when, in forty-eight,

To the French a treaty gave
The cherished trophy, so nobly won
By Pepperell's yeomen brave.

Treaty of
Aix-la-Chap-
elle, 1748.
Louisburg
restored to
the French.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

1755-1763.

Old French
and Indian
War, a part of
the Seven
Years' War,
in Europe.

WHEN, in fifty-six, came the old French War,
In a death struggle grappled the rival
powers,

And the noble prize they contended for
Was this great and glorious land of ours.

When, to wrest from the French their fort, Du Quesne,
 Marched the soldiers of Braddock, with martial tread,
 From ambush and thicket, shot, pouring like rain,
 Cut the glittering scarlet line like a thread:
 The leader fell moaning his shameful defeat,
 And Washington covered the hurried retreat.

Battle of Fort
 DuQuesne, or
 Braddock's
 Defeat July 9,
 1755.

THE FALL OF FRANCE IN AMERICA.

WILD terror and anguish invade the frontier,
 Where the tomahawk threatens the bold
 pioneer:

From the mighty Ohio to Cape Breton's coast,
 The war song rose high o'er each fortified post.
 The Acadians are scattered as leaves by the
 blast;—

The Acadians driven
 into banishment.

The "New World's Gibraltar" is England's, at
 last.

Capture of
 Louisburg.
 July 26, 1758.

From the "Key of the Wide West" her foemen
 withdrew;

Fort DuQuesne,
 Nov. 25
 1758,

Niagara's capture cut New France in two.

Fort Niagara
 July 25,
 1759.

Crown Point yields to Amherst, who plucks out,
 with pride,

The troublesome "thorn in the colonies' side."

Fort Ticonderoga, July
 26, 1759.

Expedition of
Major-Gen-
eral Wolfe
against
Quebec, July,
1759.

We'll follow the leader that goes to Quebec :
See Wolfe the proud eminence scaling,
And his red-coated boys, with their blazing "Hot
Stuff,"
The iron-ribbed fortress assailing !

Battle of the
Plains of
Abraham.
Surrender of
Quebec, Sept.
18, 1759.

"They run! how they run!" "Who run?" "'Tis
the French."
"Then, I die," said the hero, "contented;"
And the noble Montcalm, ere his gallant soul
fled,
The fate of his stronghold lamented.

Montreal and
all Canada
surrendered
to the Eng-
lish, Sept. 8,
1760.

Down drop from the ramparts the lilies of France;
Montreal, ere a twelvemonth, surrenders,
And the swift-rolling tide of the British advance
Sweeps the north from its Gallic defenders.

Treaty of
Paris between
France, Spain
and Portugal,
Feb. 10, 1763.

The Treaty of Paris, in sixty-three,
Confirmed to Great Britain, in cession,
From the broad Mississippi far east to the sea,
As a sure and eternal possession.
The wide-spreading leagues of her western do-
main,
A shadowy empire, France yielded to Spain.

THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC

WHILE the foot of the conquering Briton is laid Pontiac's War, 1763.

On the neck of the prostrate foe,
Within the westerly forest's shade,
Burned the council fire's ominous glow;
For Pontiac, foreseeing the doom of his race,
Has mustered the tribes in his wrath
And said to the "red dogs*," "Remain in your place:

The tribes of the Algonquin race, the Wyandots and the Senecas unite to prevent the English from occupying the frontier forts.

Till the morning, I stand in your path."
The hatchet is raised o'er each wilderness fort;
One by one the weak garrisons fall;
And the blood thirsty crew have most excellent sport,

In the "Mackinaw game of ball."
But Detroit and Fort Pitt stood unscathed in the fight;

Forts Pitt, Niagara and Detroit remain in the hands of the English.

The tribes their allegiance forswore,
And the Ottawa promised to lead, in his might,
The nations to battle no more.

* English.





CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

England
determined
to tax the
colonies to
pay the ex-
penses of the
French and
Indian War.

NO sooner are the "Old Thirteen"
At peace with all their neighbors,
Than king and ministry are seen
At tax-inventing labors.
The British sought (to pay their debt),
America's assistance,
But arbitrary taxes met
The colonies' resistance.

The Stamp
Act, March,
1765.

May 30, 1765.

In seventeen sixty-five, is passed,
Lord Grenville's "Stamp Act" measure,
And England's Parliament holds fast
The right to tax, at pleasure.
Virginia's Patrick Henry sounds
A signal note of warning;
The cry of Otis quick resounds,
The yoke of tyrants scorning,

Adams, Han-
cock and
Otis arouse
the people.

The first "Colonial Congress makes
 New York the place of meeting,
 And, by its "Declaration," shakes
 All England with its greeting.
 Immortal Pitt lifts up his voice,
 Repeal full swiftly bringing:
 The "Sons of Liberty" rejoice,
 And set the bells a ringing.

First Colonial
 Congress
 meets at New
 York, Oct. 7,
 1765.

Repeal of the
 Stamp Act,
 March 18, 1766.

On paper, colors, glass and tea,
 Port duties Townshend orders:
 In turn, the patriots agree
 No goods shall cross their borders.
 "We'll not import; no slaves are we,
 You seek to lay the lash on":
 So, thread-bare coats and home-made tea
 Became the ruling fashion.

Port Duties
 imposed,
 June, 1767.

The tidings of the "Massacre"
 Such wrathful clamors waken,
 That, save from the "pernicious weed,"
 The duties all are taken.
 When "Mohawks," in the harbor set
 Their mighty cup a brewing,
 Lord North brought out his "Port Bill" threat
 To Boston's sad undoing.

The State
 Street Massacre,
 March 5,
 1770.

All duties ex-
 cept on tea
 repealed,
 April 12, 1770

The Boston
 Tea Party,
 Dec. 16, 1773

Boston Port
 Bill passed,
 March 31, 1774.

Charter of
Massachu-
setts annulled
May 20, 1774.

Continental
Congress
meets, at
Philadelphia,
Sept. 5, 1774.

Old Massachusetts' chartered right
George pricks, as 'twere a bubble :
In Congress, North and South unite,
To meet the coming trouble.
Ten thousand hirelings cross the sea,
To hold rebellion under ;
Out leap the flame of liberty
And Revolution's thunder.





THE FIGHTING BEGINS.

THE light is bright, in the North Church tower ;
 The messengers speed on their way,
 To wake, ere the break of the morning hour,
 The men who must fight that day.
 For, lo ! all aglow in the kindling sky
 Is a nation's birth-heralding star,
 And the chosen of God see the sign from on high,
 And hail the glad omen afar.

The patriots
 warn the
 country of
 the march of
 Gen'l Gage's
 troops to
 destroy the
 stores at
 Concord.

The green is alive, in seventy-five,
 In the early April morning,
 For, at beat of the drum, the alarm men have
 come,
 With their firelocks, to answer the warning.

Battle of
 Lexington,
 April 19, 1775.

See ! Pitcairn appears with his bold grenadiers,
 On a thieving excursion to lead 'em ;

Parker's heroes in home-spun, seven lay down
 their lives on
 The Lexington altar of freedom.

Battle of Con-
 cord.
 The British
 retreat to
 Boston.

Into Concord town the "provincials" pour down—
 At the bridge, send the "regulars" flying ;
 Far and wide swells the tide of rebellion and
 pride,
 King George and his minions defying.

Capture of
 Ticonderoga
 by Ethan
 Allen, May 10,
 1775.
 Capture of
 Crown Point
 by Seth War-
 ner May 12,
 1775.

The "Green Mountain Boys," with Allen as chief,
 In a hand-to-hand contest, sharp, bloodless and
 brief,
 Rout old Ticonderoga's dumfounded defenders,
 While to Warner Crown Point, at the first call,
 surrenders.

Continental
 Congress
 meets at Phil-
 adelphia, May
 10, 1775.

In Penn's Quaker City, the patriot committee—
 The Colonial Congress—appointed,
 In war to lead on, the great Washington,
 Our Joshua, Jehovah's annointed.

Washington
 appointed
 Commander-
 in-chief of the
 provincial
 forces, June
 15, 1775.
 Battle of
 Bunker Hill
 or Breed's
 Hill, June 17,
 1775

On Bunker Hill's height, arise in the night
 The ramparts by minute-men fended :
 Thrice against them Howe dashes, amid deadly
 flashes ;
 Storms the bulwarks : the conflict is ended.

Through Canada snows Montgomery goes,
 With Arnold the province invading :
 Though Montreal falls, Quebec's massive
 walls

Montgomery
 and Arnold in
 Canada.
 Montreal
 taken, Nov.
 12, 1775.
 Montgomery
 killed before
 Quebec, Dec.
 31, 1775.

Stand unmoved by the fierce cannonading :
 His men onward cheering, dies the brave son of
 Erin ;
 'Till the spring Arnold stayed, and then raised
 the blockade.

Fruitless
 siege of Que-
 bec by Arnold.

Howe, grievously pressed in his snug Boston
 nest,
 Sees his garrison doomed to the slaughter,
 By the magic reared breastworks on Dorchester's
 crest,
 And sails north with his troops, o'er the water.

Occupation of
 Dorchester
 Heights by
 Washington,
 March 4, 1776.
 Gen. Howe
 sails for Hali-
 fax, March 17,
 1776.

"Don't let us fight without a flag!"
 Cries Jasper, from th' embrasure leaping,
 And, catching up the fallen rag,
 He plants it mid the fire-balls sweeping.
 Raked fore and aft by Moultrie's guns,
 The British squadron spreads its pinions,
 And Carolina's fearless sons
 Have saved for freedom their dominions.

Repulse of
 the British
 before Fort
 Moultrie,
 June 28, 1776.

From seventy-six, July the Second,
Our country's birthday must be reckoned,
For Congress, then, by vote creates,
As free and independent States,
The Colonies which, till that hour,
Had bowed to Britain's sovereign power.
With Jefferson's great "Declaration,"
The bells ring in the new-born nation.

Adoption of
the Declara-
tion of Inde-
pendence,
July 4, 1776.





CAMPAIGN NEAR NEW YORK.

TO New York Bay, one August day,
The English transports bend their prows :
With Britain's fleet four leaders meet—
Cornwallis, Clinton and the Howes.

Their twenty thousand triumph o'er
Eight thousand, on Long Island shore,
And Putnam's troops, in scattered groups,
Push back in flight, to Brooklyn's height.

Battle of Long
Island, Aug.
27, 1776.

Two days the patriots there abide,
The hostile bands on every side ;
Then, fog enveloped, steal away,
While Howe bewails his vanished prey.

Escape of
American
army to
New York.

New York, abandoned to its fate,
The fugitives their foes await,
On Harlem Heights, where Victory's sun
Illumes the arms of Washington.

New York
evacuated by
the Ameri-
cans Sept. 15,
1776.

Battle of
Harlem
Heights Sept.
16, 1776.

Battle of
White Plains,
October 28,
1776.

Capture of
Fort Wash-
ington, Nov.
16, 1776.

"White Plains" is fought, but ends in naught
Still northward all the red coats swarm :
Then Howe turns back upon his track, ·
And takes Fort Washington by storm.

Evacuation of
Fort Lee,
November 20,
1776.

The patriot host, now hold their post
With Washington, on Jersey's coast :
They leave Fort Lee, and southward flee,
Cornwallis following hurriedly.

Washington
crosses the
Delaware,
December 6,
1776.

The way-worn soldiers, in despair,
At Trenton, cross the Delaware ;
And trembling in the balance lies
The fortune of the colonies.

Battle of
Trenton:

'Tis Christmas night—a bitter night :
Resolved to strike a daring blow,

Washington
surprises and
captures 1000
Hessians,
December 26,
1776.

The river Washington recrossed.
Rall hears the cry, " The foe ! the foe !"
And speeds his Hessians to the fight ;
Is first to fall, and all is lost.



THE YEAR OF BATTLES.

1777.

THE New Year, seventy-seven, is here.

Again, in Trenton the **“sly fox”* lies:—

To the rescue of Princeton Cornwallis flies;

But the cunning deceiver eluded his toils,
And to Morristown Heights escaped with his
spoils.

Attack on
Princeton by
Washington,
January 3,
1777.

Americans
winter at
Morristown
Heights.

In watching and waiting the months pass away:

Howe strikes for the south; patriots hold him
at bay;

He leaves Jersey forever, embarks on the fleet,

His aim—Philadelphia, the government seat.

Howe sails
from New
York for
Philadelphia,
July 23, 1777.

With Washington, Sullivan, Wayne, Lafayette,

Pulaski and Stirling an overthrow met,

On Brandywine Creek, from Cornwallis and

Howe:

The British are safe in the Capitol now.

Battle of the
Brandywine,
Sept. 11, 1777.

British take
Philadelphia,
Sept. 26, 1777.

A thick, blinding fog and Greene's fatal delay,

At Germantown, give to the red-coats the day:

Battle of
Germantown,
Oct. 4, 1777.

* Cornwallis said *“I will bag the fox in the morning.”*

Up the Delaware pass safely their ships with
 supplies,
 When from Mifflin and Mercer the union-jack flies.

Capture of
 Forts Mifflin
 and Mercer,
 Nov. 16, 20.

Valley Forge, bleak and comfortless haven of rest,
 Where winters the army—cold, hungry, dis-
 tressed!

But a ray lights the gloom, when the news cheers
 the land,

That France gives the rising Republic her hand.

Washington
 winters. at
 Valley Forge,
 1777-78.





BURGOYNE'S AND ST. LEGER'S CAM-
PAIGN FROM CANADA.

TO cut off New England, Burgoyne from the north, Burgoyne in-
vades New
York.

In his train the Six Nations, with pride has gone
forth;

Fort Ticonderoga, Fort Edward, Whitehall— July 6, July 30,
1777.
The loud boasting Briton swoops down on them
all.

In the Mohawk's green valley the husbandmen
rally: St. Leger
besieged Fort
Stanwix, and
defeated
Herkimer.
Aug. 6, 1777.

With Herkimer share Oriskany's red glories;
Arnold marched from the east, and Fort Stanwix
released:

In a scare fled Leger, with his Indians and
Tories.

‘There come on the Hessians; each cost seven pounds ten:

Stark's
address to the
militia, at
Bennington.

Are *you* worth as much, boys? Prove it, then.
Our banner must float over yonder height,
Or Molly Stark sleeps a widow to-night.”

Battle of
Bennington,
Aug. 16, 1777.

Up the hill sweep the men to the blazing re-
doubt;

Baum's battle-scarred veterans are driven in
rout

And a thrill of wild joy through America runs,
At the news of the charge of New England's
brave sons.

Gates suc-
ceeds Schuy-
ler in com-
mand of the
Americans,
Aug. 17, 1777.

From afar and from near eager patriots came,
And environed Burgoyne with a circle of flame;
But, when the imprisoning web had been spun,
Gates bore off the laurels that Schuyler had
won.

Battles of
Stillwater or
Saratoga,
Sept. 19,
Oct. 7, 1777.

At Stillwater, twice the foiled Britons essayed
To break through the lines of the dread barricade;
Where the bullets fell thickest, everywhere, in a
breath,
Like a madman plunged Arnold through danger
and death.

In retreat and defeat ends the march of Bur-
 goyne, Surrender of
Burgoyne,
Oct. 17, 1777.

While in fervent thanksgiving the colonies join.
 With the new-rising empire, kings greeted the
 name—

Saratoga, high blazoned in annals of fame.

The British troops, June, seventy-eight,

 In fear of Louis' fleet,

The Quaker town evacuate,

 And towards New York retreat.

Sir Henry
Clinton leaves
Philadelphia,
June 18, 1778.

On Monmouth's battle-field of woe,

 When Lee, the coward, fled,

And Washington against the foe

 The wavering columns led,

In hottest strife, till set of sun,

Flashed fiercely "Irish Molly's" gun.

Battle of
Monmouth; a
retreat begun
by General
Lee turned
into a victory,
June 28, 1778.

A joint attack is made upon

Rhode Island's British garrison :

A storm disperses both the fleets,

And Washington's design defeats.

The French
fleet under
the Count d'
Estaing is to
coöperate
with the
American
army under
Sullivan. The
French and
British
fleets dis-
abled by a
storm.

To Georgia State, in seventy-eight,

 The scarlet-coats repair ;

The Southern
Campaign.
Savannah
captured by
the British.
Dec. 29, 1778.

Savannah's fall begins the ball,
And Britons triumph there,

Plunder of
towns in Con-
necticut, by
Tyron, July,
1779.

Storming of
Stony Point
by Americans
under
Anthony
Wayne, July
16, 1779.

The ruthless Tryon lords it o'er
Connecticut's defenceless shore.

Where Stony Point's new ramparts tower,
"Mad Anthony," at midnight hour,
Leads up his bayonet arméd men,
And plants the Stars and Stripes again.

The
Bonhomme
Richard vic-
torious over
the Serapis.
Sept. 23, 1779.

Paul Jones' ship, though wrecked it lies,
With deadly grip holds fast its prize :
'Neath Richard's flails Serapis quails,
And low her red-cross ensign trails.

Georgia over-
run by the
British.

Capture of
Charleston by
Sir Henry
Clinton. Lin-
coln surrend-
ers his army,
May 12, 1780.

With Georgia in their plundering hands,
The British reach for other lands ;
Round Charleston draw their circling fires,
'Till Lincoln, overborne, retires.

Then, free was Tarleton's vengeful sword,
To muster each marauding horde,
That o'er the wretched country poured.

Brave resist-
ance of
'Game-Cock
Sumpter"
and "Swamp
Fox" Marion,
in the Caro-
linas.

To Sumpter desperate patriots flock,
And strike a blow at Hanging Rock ;
While, swift, in many a nightly raid,
Bold Marion led a fierce crusade,
And all the Tory crew dismayed.

Gates, sent by Congress to command,
 To Camden leads his hopeful band.
 Cornwallis, now, must be "Burgoyned";
 But, when the foes in battle joined,
 And fell and furious grew the fray,
 'Twas Gates that turned and ran away.

At Camden,
 Gates totally
 defeated by
 Cornwallis,
 Aug. 16, 1780.

Base Arnold sold for British gold
 West Point, of Hudson forts the key;
 And gave his name a traitor's fame,
 By unavailing treachery.

Arnold's trea-
 son. Andre
 hung as a spy
 Oct. 2, 1780.





GREENE'S CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

WHEN Greene, in October, of eighty, suc-
ceeds,

As southern commander, to Gates,

Battle of the
Cowpens,
Jan. 17, 1781.
Defeat of the
British cav-
alry under
Tarleton, by
Morgan's
light troops.

Dan Morgan, with half of the army, proceeds

To the Cowpens, and Tarleton awaits,

Come the British dragoons with their volley and
shout,

But the famous light troops send them flying in
rout.

Cornwallis
pursues Mor-
gan and
Greene to
Virginia

To the north Morgan wheels, and close at his heels

Cornwallis pursues, like a hound on the track,

All eager for blood, but the high swelling flood

Saved the patriots twice from the royalist pack.

Battle of Guil-
ford March 15,
1781. doubtful
victory of the
British.

Greene would fight and get beaten, then try it
again;

So, with courage undaunted, he leads on his men.

"Guilford Court House" was lost but, the cost
was so dear,

To the sea-side the British retreated, in fear.

"Eutaw Springs" shortly brings the campaign to
a close.

Battle of Eutaw, Sept. 8, 1781, defeat of Greene. British retreat to Charleston.

And the rule of King George in the south over-
throws.

Meantime, o'er Virginia had swept, in his wrath,
The treacherous Arnold, with death in his path.
Cornwallis then headed a shameful foray,
While, in vain, Lafayette tried to block up his
way.

British forces under Arnold, Philips and Cornwallis ravage Virginia.

To Yorktown the British commander repairs,
And the finishing act of the drama prepares.

They fortify themselves at Yorktown.

To the Chesapeake shore kindly Providence
bore
De Grasse, with the white-bannered army and
fleet.

Lafayette, Washington and Rochambeau meet at Williamsburg.

And to Clinton's dismay are up and away
His menacing foemen, to be at the meet.

A French fleet under De Grasse enters the Chesapeake.

'Tis the last of September; twelve thousand allies
Draw nearer and nearer the coveted prize.
Cut off from escape and too weak to defend,

Siege of Yorktown.

Surrender
Cornwallis
with 7000 men,
Oct. 19, 1781.

Cornwallis surrenders:—the war's at an end.
On October nineteenth, of the year eighty-one,
This last crowning work for our freedom was done.

Evacuation of
Savannah,
July 11, 1782;
Charleston,
Dec. 14, 1782;
New York,
Nov. 25, 1783.

The news came to North, like a ball in the
breast.
In the clamor for peace, George at last, acquiesced;
From Savannah and Charleston his troops are
withdrawn.

Carleton sails from New York, and the Briton is
gone.

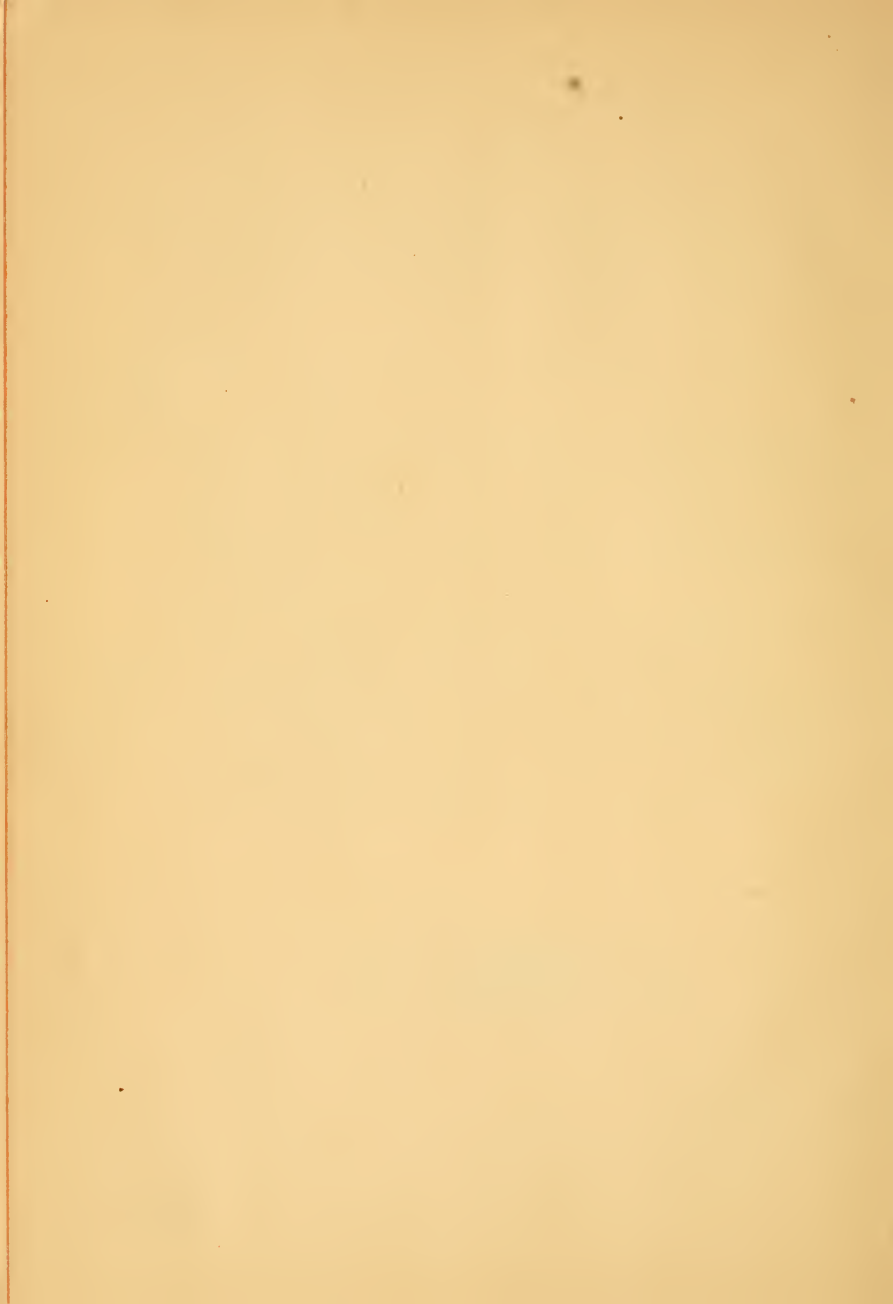
On October the third, of the year eighty-three,
To the Treaty of Paris the nations agree.

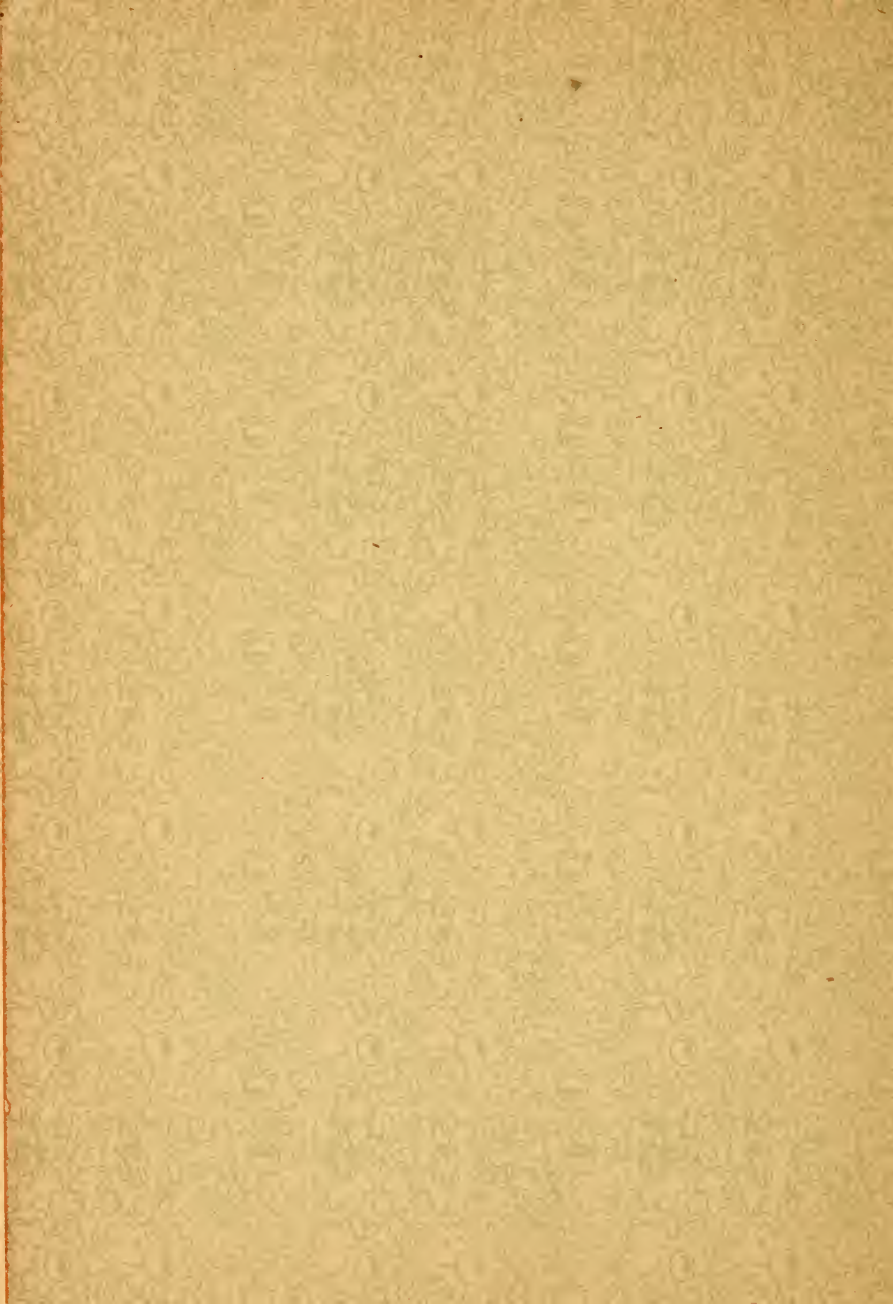
Treaty of
Paris between
Great Britain,
the United
States,
France and
Spain, Sep. 3,
1783.

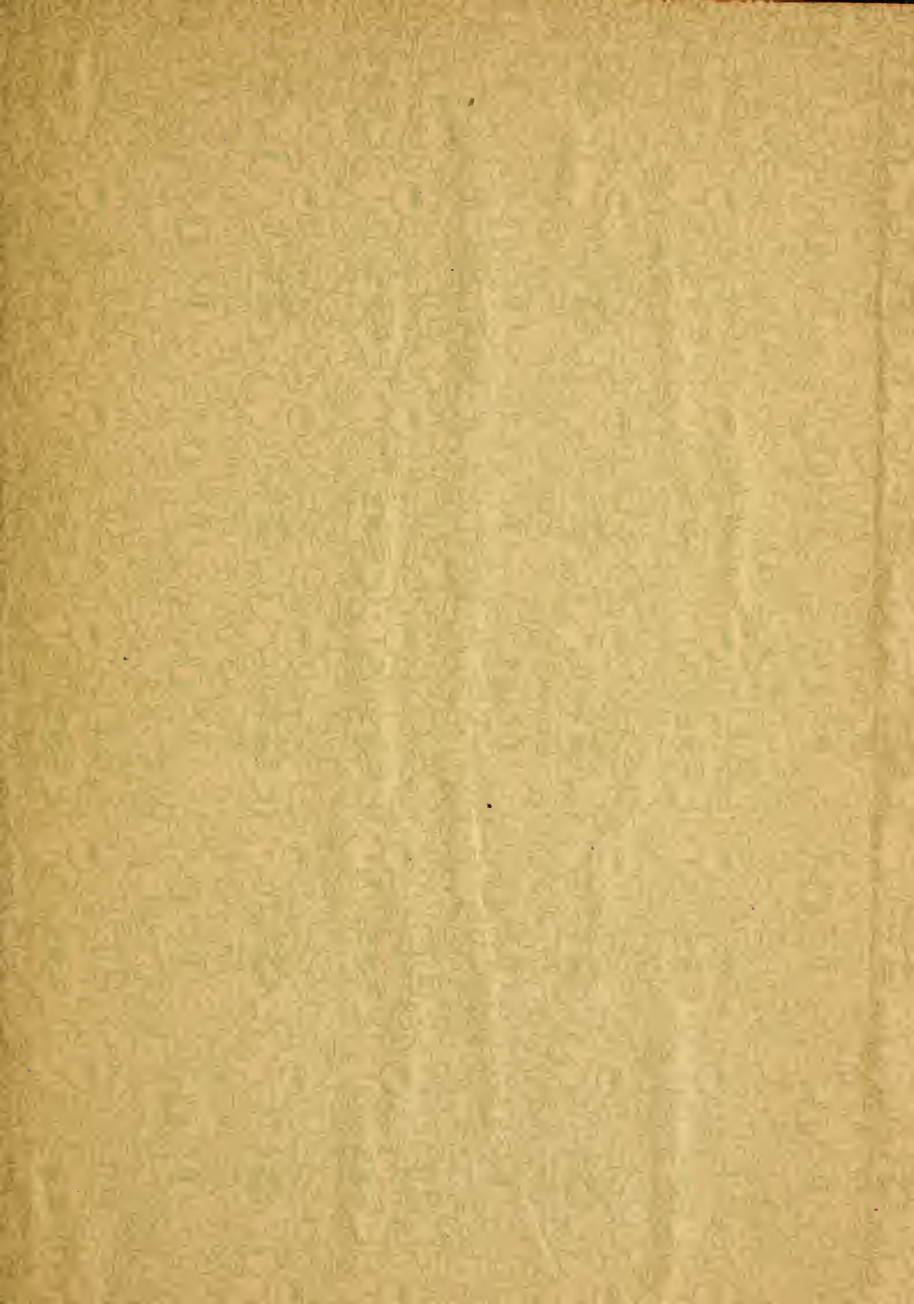
Nova Scotia and Canada England retains,
And Florida, now, with the Spaniard remains.
Of our infant Republic, with liberty crowned,
Is the far Mississippi the westerly bound.











LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 011 529 678 4